Daclatasvir (Daklinza™) and Sofosbuvir (Sovaldi™) for Genotype 3 Patients

Criteria for Use

September 2016

VA Pharmacy Benefits Management Services, Medical Advisory Panel, VISN Pharmacist Executives and Office of Public Health

The following recommendations are based on medical evidence, clinician input, and expert opinion. The content of the document is dynamic and will be revised as new information becomes available. The purpose of this document is to assist practitioners in clinical decision-making, to standardize and improve the quality of patient care, and to promote cost-effective drug prescribing. **THE CLINICIAN SHOULD UTILIZE THIS GUIDANCE AND INTERPRET IT IN THE CLINICAL CONTEXT OF THE INDIVIDUAL PATIENT. INDIVIDUAL CASES THAT ARE EXCEPTIONS TO THE EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION CRITERIA SHOULD BE ADJUDICATED AT THE LOCAL FACILITY ACCORDING TO THE POLICY AND PROCEDURES OF ITS P&T COMMITTEE AND PHARMACY SERVICES.** *The Product Information should be consulted for detailed prescribing information. See the VA National PBM-MAP-VPE Monograph on this drug at www.pbm.va.gov or http://vaww.pbm.va.gov for further information.*

Exclusion Criteria *If the answer to ANY item below is met, then the patient should NOT receive daclatasvir and sofosbuvir-based regimen without local adjudication.*

☐ Limited Life Expectancy

☐ Patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR<30mL/min/1.73m^2), end-stage renal disease or on hemodialysis (due to sofosbuvir)

☐ Patients who have virologically failed prior treatment with a NS5A inhibitor based regimen (i.e. ledipasvir, ombitasvir, or daclatasvir) unless resistance testing indicates susceptibility to daclatasvir

☐ Documented ongoing nonadherence to prescribed medications or medical treatment, failure to complete hepatitis C virus (HCV) disease evaluation appointments and procedures or unable to commit to scheduled follow-up/monitoring for the duration of treatment

☐ HCV **Genotype 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6** infection

☐ Known hypersensitivity to any component of the planned treatment regimen

☐ Co-administration with strong inducers of CYP3A, including phenytoin, carbamazepine, rifampin, or St. John's wort (i.e. contraindications in the prescribing information)

☐ Co-administration with moderate inducers of CYP3A, including bosentan, dexamethasone, efavirenz, etravirine, modafinil, nafcilin, rifapentine (consideration should be made in altering interacting medication rather than using 90mg of daclatasvir due to high cost).

☐ Co-administration of amiodarone (refer to Issues for Consideration)

When daclatasvir and sofosbuvir regimen is used in combination with ribavirin

☐ Any contraindications and/or intolerance to ribavirin

Contraindication and/or intolerance to ribavirin: Contraindication is defined as history of significant or unstable cardiac disease, known pregnancy, positive pregnancy test, and men whose female partner is pregnant or plan to become pregnant, known hypersensitivity reaction, and/or significant anemia (i.e. symptomatic or baseline hemoglobin <10g/dL) and/or history of *significant* adverse events with previous ribavirin-containing regimen. **Please note that history of anemia related to ribavirin-containing regimen should be evaluated in context of PBM CFU for ESA (i.e., ribavirin dose reduction to 600mg must have been instituted prior to consideration of ESA use) and does not necessarily constitute intolerance.

Inclusion Criteria *The answers to ALL OF THE FOLLOWING must be fulfilled in order to meet criteria.*

☐ Under care of and/or in collaboration with an experienced VA HCV practitioner

☐ Adherence counseling performed including laboratory follow-up and documented understanding by patient

☐ **HCV Genotype 3 as an alternative for circumstances when sofosbuvir/velpatasvir cannot be used (refer to Issues for Considerations under drug interactions in sofosbuvir/velpatasvir CFU or package labeling)**

☐ Treatment regimen and duration based upon patient characteristics according to the dosage and administration section below

For women of childbearing potential receiving ribavirin or who have a male partner receiving ribavirin:

☐ When daclatasvir and sofosbuvir is used in combination with ribavirin therapy (which is pregnancy category X), the ribavirin should not be started unless a report of a negative pregnancy test has been obtained immediately prior to initiation of therapy. Two effective methods of contraception should be used during treatment with daclatasvir and sofosbuvir with concomitant ribavirin, and for 6 months after treatment has concluded. Routine monthly pregnancy tests must be performed during this time.

Dosage, Administration

Treatment regimen and duration are based upon patient characteristics as described in the Table below**.**

Daclatasvir and Sofosbuvir

Daclatasvir 60mg orally once daily and sofosbuvir 400mg orally once daily with or without food in combination without or with ribavirin (in 2 divided doses) with food [<75 kg: 1000 mg/day or ≥75 kg: 1200 mg/day unless patient has decompensated cirrhosis (CTP B or C) or post-transplant in which case ribavirin 600 mg/day is recommended].

Note:
If co-administered with strong CYP3A inhibitors, reduce daclatasvir to 30mg once daily
If co-administered with moderate CYP3A inducers, increase daclatasvir to 90mg once daily

Population includes patients with HCV monoinfected, HCV/HIV-1 co-infected, or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)[a]	Dosage Regimens	Total treatment duration
HCV Genotype 3[b]		
Without cirrhosis	Daclatasvir and Sofosbuvir	12 weeks
Compensated cirrhosis (CPT A)	Daclatasvir and Sofosbuvir plus ribavirin	12-16 weeks
Decompensated cirrhosis (CPT B or C)	Daclatasvir and Sofosbuvir plus ribavirin (initiate ribavirin at 600mg/day and titrate up to 1000mg/day as tolerated)	12-16 weeks
Post-transplant	Daclatasvir and Sofosbuvir plus ribavirin (initiate ribavirin at 600mg/day and titrate up to 1000mg/day as tolerated)	12 weeks

Recommended Monitoring

In addition to standard clinical and laboratory monitoring in a patient receiving HCV therapy, the following monitoring is recommended:

- **Hematologic adverse events (anemia) if co-administered with ribavirin:** Complete blood count with white blood cell differential counts should be obtained at baseline and at treatment weeks 2, 4, 8, and 12, and at other time points, as clinically appropriate. Initial management of anemia should consist of ribavirin dose reduction for hemoglobin <10g/dL or sooner if clinically indicated; for additional monitoring and management of Hepatitis C treatment-related anemia refer to the PBM CFU for Recombinant Erythropoietin.
- Virologic monitoring **should be assessed to determine response to treatment. Patients should have HCV RNA assessed at week 4 of treatment; if the HCV RNA is quantifiable (>LLOQ) at week 4 or at any time point thereafter, HCV RNA should be reassessed in 2 weeks. If the repeated HCV RNA level has increased (i.e., >1 $\log_{10}$ IU/mL from nadir), discontinuation of all therapy should be strongly considered.**
- **Sustained Viral Response (SVR) or non-response** should be determined by measurement of HCV RNA 12 weeks after stopping treatment.
- **Ongoing assessment of treatment adherence** including medical appointments, laboratory follow-up and medications should be performed.
- **Monthly pregnancy tests** for women of childbearing potential receiving ribavirin

Issues for Consideration

Treatment Considerations:

- **In genotype 3 patients** with cirrhosis, available data indicate that DCV+SOF+RBV for longer durations may possibly achieve higher SVR rates. In the ALLY-3 Plus study 87.5% (21/24, 6 /6 with advanced fibrosis and 15/18 with cirrhosis) of patients receiving 12 weeks of DCV+SOF+RBV achieved an SVR whereas 92.3% (24/26, 8/8 with advanced fibrosis and 17/18 with cirrhosis) of patients receiving 16 weeks of DCV+SOF+RBV achieved an SVR. In the French Compassionate use program, for cirrhotic patients who received DCV + SOF + RBV for 12 or 24 weeks, interim SVR rates were 100% (4/4) and 81% (39/48), respectively. In the European Compassionate Use Study, use of DCV+SOF+RBV for 24 weeks in treatment-naïve and experienced patients achieved interim SVR rates of 85% (11/13) in CTP A, 86% (6/8) in CTP B and 100% (2/2) in CTP C patients.
- **Resistance Testing:** Prior to initiation of DCV+SOF, baseline testing for NS5A RAVs is recommended for GT3 treatment-experienced and/or cirrhotic patients. If the Y93H RAV is present, the patient should be informed of the potential for a lower chance of SVR and ribavirin should be added to the regimen regardless of the presence of cirrhosis; consideration should be given to extending treatment duration to 16 or 24 weeks in cirrhotic patients. Consult a practitioner with expertise to determine optimal treatment options.
- **In genotype 2 patients** DCV +SOF may be considered as an alternative for circumstances when sofosbuvir/velpatasvir cannot be used (refer to Drug Interactions in sofosbuvir/velpatasvir CFU or package labeling).

Use in Specific Populations (refer to Prescribing Information for comprehensive list of use in specific populations):

- **HIV:** Co-infected patients should be managed in consultation with an experienced HIV provider. Refer to PI for potential dosage modifications and/or additional monitoring for adverse events when co-administered with certain antiretrovirals.
- **Decompensated cirrhosis: Treatment of patients with decompensated cirrhosis should be managed by physicians with extensive experience in the treatment of patients with advanced liver disease**

- **Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) or other cancer:** It is reasonable to treat HCV in any patient with HCC, history of HCC, or other malignancy *if there is a high likelihood that the cancer has been controlled. In most cases, this can be interpreted as no evidence of recurrence for 12 months or longer.*
- **Hepatic Impairment:**
  - Daclatasvir: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment.
  - Sofosbuvir: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with mild, moderate or severe hepatic impairment.
- **Pre-liver transplant (also see decompensated cirrhosis and HCC bullet above): <u>The decision to treat *any* patient awaiting transplantation should be made in consultation with the transplant center where the patient is listed and determined on a case by case basis</u>**. Close collaboration with the patient's transplant center is necessary to determine the timing of treatment initiation (pre- or post-) or whether treatment is appropriate given patient's prognosis.
- **Post-liver transplant: Any daclatasvir and sofosbuvir-based regimen should only be used in patients who are being actively managed by physicians with extensive experience in the treatment of post-transplant patients**. Close collaboration with the patient's transplant center is necessary to determine the timing of treatment initiation.
- **Renal Impairment:**
  - Daclatasvir: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients with any degree of renal impairment.
  - Sofosbuvir: No dosage adjustment is necessary for patients receiving sofosbuvir with mild or moderate renal impairment; sofosbuvir was not studied in patients with severe renal impairment (eGFR<30mL/min/1.73m^2), end-stage renal disease or on hemodialysis. The major metabolite of sofosbuvir is renally excreted and will accumulate in subjects with eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73m^2.
- **Substance or Alcohol Use:** All patients should be evaluated for current alcohol and other substance use, with validated screening instruments. Patients with active substance or alcohol use disorders may be considered for therapy on a case-by-case basis, and care should be coordinated with substance use treatment specialists as needed**. Thus, automatic disqualification of patients as treatment candidates based on a specific length of abstinence is unwarranted and is strongly discouraged**.
- **Mental Health Conditions:** HCV-infected patients with severe mental health conditions (e.g., psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, major depression, posttraumatic stress disorder), as documented by psychiatric evaluation, who are engaged in mental health treatment should be considered for therapy on a case-by-case basis. Patients should be managed in collaboration with Mental Health providers to determine the risks versus benefits of treatment and potential treatment options.
- **Hepatitis B:** No safety and efficacy data are available in this population; prescribing information states that no dosage adjustments are needed for sofosbuvir or daclatasvir for patients receiving tenofovir.

Drug-interactions:

- Consult both prescribing information prior to use of daclatasvir and sofosbuvir-based regimen for potential drug interactions
  - Sofosbuvir is substrates of drug transporter P-gp and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP); drugs that are potent P-gp inducers in the intestine (e.g., rifampin, St. John's wort) may significantly decrease sofosbuvir plasma concentrations.
  - Daclatasvir is a substrate of CYP3A; moderate or strong inducers of CYP3A may decrease the plasma levels and therapeutic effect of daclatasvir while strong inhibitors of CYP3A may increase plasma levels of daclatasvir.
  - Daclatasvir is an inhibitor of P-glycoprotein transporter (P-gp), organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP) 1B1 and 1B3, and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP). Administration of daclatasvir may increase systemic exposure to medications that are substrates of P-gp, OATP 1B1 or 1B3, or BCRP.
- **Bradycardia with amiodarone coadministration:** Serious symptomatic bradycardia may occur in patients taking amiodarone, particularly in patients also receiving beta blockers, or those with underlying cardiac comorbidities and/or advanced liver disease. Coadministration of amiodarone with SOF with daclatasvir is not recommended. In patients without alternative, viable treatment options, cardiac monitoring is recommended. Refer to PI for more details.

Education and Screening:

- Counsel patient on general liver health, especially abstaining from alcohol use and limiting acetaminophen use to 2g/day.
- Assess if patient previously screened and/or vaccinated for Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines; consideration vaccination if appropriate.
- Assess if patient previously screened for HIV; if not, consider testing for HIV.

Additional Resources:

- Refer to VA Office of Public Health Intranet Site http://vaww.hepatitis.va.gov

Prepared: October 2015; September 2016
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